



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Sherman also has *Cicindela tortuosa* taken at Boardman, Columbus Co., N. C., 21 September, 1915, by Mr. R. W. Leiby.

The most interesting species, however, is *Cicindela blanda* Dej. from White Lake, Bladen Co., N. C., June 5-15, 1914, and early June, 1915, collected by Mr. Sherman. In Revision of the Cicindelidae of Boreal America (1891), Leng states that *blanda* has been found in Ga. and North Carolina; that it is "very rare in collections" and "not recently found." In North American Cicindelidae in the Harris Collection (1911), it is recorded from several localities in Alabama. The finding of the insect at White Lake gives for this rare species a definite locality in North Carolina.—Wm. T. Davis.

Local Records of Lepidoptera.—*Herse cingulata* Fab. One male specimen in fresh condition from East Quogue, L. I., Sept. 28, 1915, was collected by W. F. Downs.

Atrytone zabulon Boisd. & Lec. Although generally common at Washington Hights, New York, this species was unusually so last August. Most of the specimens were taken Aug. 21.—F. E. Watson.

IGNAZ MATAUSCH.

Mr. Ignaz Matausch, a member of the New York Entomological Society, and well-known as artist and modeler on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, died December 14, 1915, of bronchial pneumonia after an illness of seventeen days.

Mr. Matausch was born September 1, 1859, in Budweis, Austria. Of a naturally artistic temperament he was trained from boyhood as a modeler and acquired such skill in his profession that at one time he supplied the private museum of Duke Schwarzenburg with models. He came to the United States in 1892, and resided in Cleveland, Ohio, till the year 1904 when he came to the American Museum of Natural History and was assigned to the modeling staff.

As he had a natural inclination toward entomological studies he joined the N. Y. Entomological Society in 1906 and has continued a member till the time of his death. As an entomologist his efforts were largely devoted to investigations in the life-history of the Membracidae. Minute observation was one of his strongest charac-

teristics and was clearly evidenced in his entomological work, in which his artistic talents also stood him in good stead. His fellow members will long remember the enthusiasm with which he displayed his well-drawn color-sketches of typical and unusual species of Membracidae, and the excellent series of models constructed by him to exemplify the range of form in this group. Especially interesting are the models illustrating the life-history of *Enchenopa binotata* Say.

Mr. Matusch was best known, however, for the remarkable series of giant insect models which he constructed for the American Museum and which are displayed in the Hall of Public Health, to illustrate the insect carriers of disease. These are without doubt the most accurate models of the kind ever constructed, and are valuable not merely in connection with the purpose above mentioned, but also as unusual demonstrations of external insect anatomy. Every part was modeled with minute care from living as well as dead specimens, hundreds of which were examined in the course of the preliminary studies. The series includes magnified representations of eggs, larva, pupa and adult of the common house fly (*Musca domestica* Linné), eggs of the rat flea (*Ceratophyllus fasciatus* Bosc.), carrier of the bubonic plague, and the adult of the common louse (*Pediculus corporis* de Geer). Many other invertebrate models constructed by Mr. Matusch are exhibited in the Darwin Hall of the Museum, the most noteworthy of which are those demonstrating the anatomy of the spider (*Lycosa carolinensis* Walck.), and of the common squid (*Loligo pealii* Lesueur).

The dissections for the former were made by Mr. Matusch with the collaboration of Dr. Alexander Petrunkevitch, while the latter was constructed under the supervision of Dr. L. W. Williams.

The writer was most closely associated with Mr. Matusch in connection with the construction of the Invertebrate Window Groups in the Darwin Hall. In this work Mr. Matusch formed one of a quartet of skilled museum artists, and the contributions of his hand are seen blended with those of others in a series of complex invertebrate ecological exhibits which have attracted wide attention both here and abroad. The success of these groups is largely due to the exceptional technique of Mr. Matusch and his fellow artists.

In Mr. Matusch the N. Y. Entomological Society has lost a

faithful worker and the American Museum of Natural History an artist gifted with an unusual and possibly unique combination of faculties.

Mr. Matausch's entomological publications are as follows:

Gynandromorphic Membracidae. JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., Vol. XVII, 1909, p. 165.

Observations on Membracidae in the Vicinity of Elizabeth and Newark, N. J. JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., Vol. XVIII, 1910, pp. 164-171.

Similia Camelus Fabricius and Some of Its Variations. JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., Vol. XVIII, 1910, pp. 171-172.

Entylia Germar and Its Different Forms. JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., Vol. XVIII, 1910, pp. 260-263.

The Effects of Castration in Membracidae. JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., Vol. XIX, 1911, pp. 194-196.

Observations on the Life-History of Enchenopa binotata Say. JOURN. N. Y. ENT. SOC., Vol. XX, pp. 58-67.

Observations on Some North American Membracidae in Their Last Nymphal Stages. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., Vol. XXXI, 1912, Art. XXVI, pp. 331-336.

Notes on a Peculiar Nymph Variation of Enchnopa Binotata Say. Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc. Vol. XXIII, p. —.

ROY W. MINER.

JULIUS MEITZEN

Mr. Julius Meitzen, a former member of the New York Entomological Society died of pneumonia on May 1, at the age of 80.

Mr. Meitzen was interested in Coleoptera of the world of which he had brought together a fair collection.

PORCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF JANUARY 4, 1916.

The annual meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held January 4, 1916, at 8:15 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-President Harry G. Barber in the chair, with 23 members and six visitors present.

Mr. Dickerson, as chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following nominations for officers for 1916: For President, Harry G. Barber;